

(c) Constant endeavours are made to increase the production of crude oil and petroleum products through the following measures :—

- (i) Optimizing production from existing field through better reservoir management, 3-D seismic surveys, infill drilling, pressure maintenance, installation/optimisation of artificial lift system, improvement in recovery factor and use of advanced and cost effective technologies.
- (ii) Faster development of new discoveries.
- (iii) Finding new hydrocarbon reserves through intensified exploration activities such as :
 - Exploration at greater depths in existing fields.
 - Extending exploration activities to deep waters and frontier areas.
 - Increased private participation in exploration activities through various rounds of bidding for exploration blocks and New Exploration Licensing Policy.
- (iv) Refining capacity in the country has been increased from about 69 million tonnes per annum on 31-3-1999 to about 112 million metric tonnes on 31-3-2000. It is expected to go up to 129 million tonnes by the end of the IX Plan.

Production Work in Panipat Refinery

†3045. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH :

DR. D. MASTHAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS to be pleased to state :

- (a) whether production work has started in the refinery situated in Panipat in Haryana;
- (b) if so, the date from which commercial production has been started;
- (c) whether the production work in the above refinery is being carried out by fully utilising the installed production capacity; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if not, what is the maximum production capacity which has been utilised for production work so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Commercial production has started in Panipat Refinery from October, 1998.

(c) and (d) The actual crude throughput in 1998-99 was 2.208 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) and in 1999-2000, 4.153 MMT as against installed capacity of 6 MMT per annum.

Criteria for Distribution of Funds Among North-Eastern States

3046. DR. (SMT.) JOYASREE GOSWAMI MAHANTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any transparent principles have been worked out for distribution of funds among the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details of these principles/criteria, and

(c) whether Government are going to distribute these funds according to the population and need based necessities of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) and (b) For Special Category States which include North-Eastern States, the main considerations for allocation of Central Assistance are the level of allocations made in the previous year, States' resource position and also the developmental needs etc. The criteria adopted under the Original Gadgil Formula, Modified Gadgil Formula and subsequent revised formulae for allocation of Central Assistance to Special Category States are as follows:—

Original Gadgil Formula (1969)	Modified Gadgil Formula (1980)	NDC Revised Formula (1990)	NDC Revised Formula (1991)
30% share for 3 States, excluding N.E.C	30% share for 8 States, excluding N.E.C.	30% share for 10 States, including N.E.C.	30% share for 10 States, excluding N.E.C.